

# MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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## THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

### HYBRIDS.

There is something very curious in the mixing of seeds. In the case of Mr. Whitman's turnips as related below, where were two kinds in one pod, which was produced from a single blossom, and the farina or pollen (which is allowed to be the fertilizer of the seed) of both the Rutabaga and the Flat turnips must have fallen upon it and impregnated the seeds accordingly. One would suppose that the seeds would all of them have become mongrels, or as they are called, *hybrids*. But it seems that that they did not. The mixture or hybrid character does not always show itself the first year in the seed. It is related that the celebrated English Horticulturist, Tho's Knight, mixed the Farina of a dwarf kind of a pea with a tall gray pea. The seed that year resembled the common gray pea as usual, but the next year the product of those seeds partook of the nature of both its parents, and a new variety was thus formed. Some time since a friend in York co. gave us an ear of Tuscarora corn which grew by the side of some of the common sweet corn. The kernels of the sweet corn we picked out; the remaining kernels were to all appearance fair specimens the Tuscarora corn. These we planted by themselves at distance from any other, but in the fall we found kernels of the sweet corn mixed in with the other. Next spring we picked out the kernels of sweet corn as before, and planted nothing but fair looking Tuscarora. At harvesting time we found the same mix as before. The third season we again picked out the sweet kernels, but in the fall we still found some mixed in with the Tuscarora, and this too when it was planted each year so far from any of the sweet variety that the pollen of the one could not blow on to the other. How long it will be before we shall be able to get the *sweet* corn blood eradicated from the Tuscarora, we cannot tell. It shows however that seedsmen cannot be too careful in keeping plants from which they wish to obtain seeds, separate from others of the same genus.

What are called Dale's Hybrid Turnips, which is a turnip with a Rutabaga bottom and a Flat Turnip top, we presume originated by mixing the pollen of the two varieties, and perhaps if Mr. Whitman examines, he will find some among his that will be of the same or of a better variety than Dale's.

### RUTABAGA AND FLAT TURNIP SEED IN ONE POD.

MR. HOLMES:—In a former communication I promised that I would inform you of my opinion, and the evidence I had, that Rutabaga and English or Flat turnip seed would both grow in one pod.

Last year, in the spring, I set out my roots for seed, as usual. Beets, Carrots, Onions, Rutabaga, English turnips &c. The two last were set near each other, when they became ripe I carefully gathered them separately. On the 17th of last June, I planted the same seed which I gathered from the Rutabagas, where no seed grew last year except a few weeds. They came up as usual, about 1-16 part proved to be Flat turnips, both kinds were in almost every hill. The tops have resembled both kinds the summer through. The Flat or English turnip bottoms resemble the Rutabagas, in many respects. When convenient I will endeavor to forward you a sample of some of the roots.

MR. HOLMES, inclosed is two kinds of Water Melon seeds that grew the summer past from the largest sized seeds. The small sized seeds when I was a boy over fifty years ago, were called the small sweet melons.

The small kind I have not planted or raised any for several years past.

The seeds that I planted last spring were not of my raising but were all of the largest sized seeds. I am of opinion that both kinds of the melon seeds were planted and grew near each other the last year, similar to the Rutabaga seeds.

If you think the above facts are worth publishing in your useful columns they are at your disposal.  
N. Turner, Nov. 1841. J. WHITMAN.

### SUBJECTS FOR THE FARMERS OF MAINE TO THINK UPON.—No. 6.

*Maine may be made to exceed either of the N. E. States in Agriculture, in Commerce and in Manufactures!*

After a government has been established in a country, which shall ensure protection or security to property, and equal rights to its citizens, all that is wanted to make that country prosperous, is, productive industry. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, comprehend all the branches of productive industry, and that people who excel in these, cannot help, under the common blessings of Providence, being a great and a prosperous people. It is a duty for every one in such a country, to exert himself, both in his individual calling or occupation, and also as a citizen, upon whom devolves a certain portion of the responsibility attached to those who are intrusted with the preservation of good order and good government, to see that every thing is done that can prudently be done to bring about a healthy and active condition of the three departments above mentioned. It is a pleasant, if not a social duty, for every one to obtain of his neighbor, those things which that neighbor may manufacture or produce that he cannot or does not himself, and for that neighbor to return the favor by purchasing of the other the particular manufacture or product which it is his trade to make or produce. In this way the bonds of society become strengthened, each builds the other up, and a union of interest and brotherly feeling are created both profitable and pleasing. This social interchange must, from the nature of things, extend from neighborhoods to towns, from towns to counties and from counties to States, till the whole nation becomes a brotherhood, feeling a kindred interest among all trades, occupations and professions, from one end of the union to the other.

After looking out for one's own individual family, he should look abroad, and, rousing a little state pride consider himself as a component part of the State, and as an agent, in a corresponding degree, to create as much activity and prosperity among the productive classes as possible. He should make himself acquainted with the actual condition of the community, or the State in which he resides, the resources which may be called into use, and the best policy to pursue in bringing out the energies of the people and encouraging the several departments of home industry. Now, if with such views and intentions, we look abroad upon our State, how shall we find the state of things? Can Maine become what we have said in the head of our article she may become? There is not the least doubt of it. Let us compare her, as far as we can by such information as we can obtain, with the other New England states.

How does she stand in commerce? She is second on the list, Massachusetts only, exceeding her. By the late returns at the treasury office at Washington, we find that the commerce of Massachusetts amounts to ten millions, one hundred and eighty six thousand, two hundred and sixty one dollars. That of Maine, one million, eighteen thousand, two hundred and sixty nine dollars. No other of the New England States

comes up to half a million, except Connecticut, that rises a little above. In amount of tonnage she is second among the N. E. States, being reckoned by tons and 95ths, 319,062,56. In ship building she is first in the Union, none other of the United States building half so much as we do. In 1840, the amount of tonnage built in Maine, was 38,936-89. This, strictly speaking ought to be classed with Manufactures, it in reality belonging no more to commerce than any other article which is sent by the ocean abroad, but, as it is the only branch of manufactures which the wisdom of Congress has seen fit to trouble themselves about, as far as it regards obtaining returns, we have put it in under the commercial returns, as they do. Thus it will be seen that it will not be a very difficult task to ultimately become first in point of commerce, possessing as we do every facility,—more sea coast and harbors than any other state in the Union,—with a growing and fertile country in the interior, shut out by natural barriers from much intercourse with other countries north, what hinders our taking the first rank? Nothing. But to do it we must adopt a policy which shall invite in and concentrate capital among us. At present whole cargoes which are now counted as the commerce of Massachusetts are afterwards sent to us, and of other cargoes a large amount is brought in, piece meal as it were, for our consumption. Why not import direct to us at once? Because the capital employed is owned in another state, and made perhaps out of us.

How do we compare in an Agricultural point of view with the other New England States? In a former number we gave you the difference in many respects as compared with Vermont. According to the returns at the last census, which are, with all due deference to higher authorities, not very correct, we see that the value of Agricultural products per head are as follows, Maine \$69, New Hampshire \$90, Vermont \$143, Massachusetts \$38, Rhode Island \$34, Connecticut 74. Here it will be seen we stand *fourth* in the list. It must however be considered that our state is the youngest of them, and has been an independent state but 21 years, and that a great part of her population are engaged in clearing the forest and *getting ready* to live. Still we can do better than we do, for we have the means, and the elements for doing so lying profusely around us. In order to become first we have only to a little more than double our products, and this nine tenths of our farmers can do with very little trouble and expense. They have only in the first place to resolve to do it and then arrange their business in such a way as to effect it. How do we compare in a manufacturing point of view? Here we are left without data to guide us. The returns of the products of industry, taken by order of our legislature, have not yet been published, and we believe no other state except Massachusetts has published any. We are therefore left to guess from what knowledge we have. We guess she is the *fourth* as compared with the rest of New England, she certainly cannot rank any higher if she does so high. And yet she has more natural resources for propelling machinery and for supplying raw material to very many important arts than either of the rest. This we know from observation made while passing through the several territories. Nothing is wanting to bring us up to, or beyond the others than to pursue a proper policy. We have enlarged in former numbers upon this subject and need say no more at present.

We have endeavored to place the subjects of these numbers before our readers in such a way, and support-

C. J. Williams



ed with such facts as we could come at, and such as would turn the attention of our fellow citizens to them, and induce them to seriously inquire what can be done? Below, we give a communication from a farmer who has successfully labored at his vocation for many years. We are glad he *thinks* upon these matters and *thinks* loud. He *thinks* harder of some occurrences than we do; but if we should all *think, act, and persevere*, the object would be soon accomplished.

MR. HOLMES:—I have read with interest, a number of pieces in your useful paper, entitled "subjects for the farmers of Maine to think upon." They have set me to thinking, and I wish to call the attention of our legislators and indeed of all other classes to the two following questions, and I wish some more able pen than mine were employed in answering them.

First,—What is the State of Maine now? Second, What would she soon be if a right policy were pursued?

What is Maine now? I must say that I sicken at the onset in giving a true answer to this question. I have travelled over much of our territory and have lived and been in other states, and know that she possesses more natural advantages than most others, but she is thinly settled. Her farmers become behind hand and discouraged from the course pursued, which is to put their hay and roots into stock, and then drive to Brighton or some other distant market. They purchase from Massachusetts or further off nearly all their manufactured articles which they use. Taxes are high, and little money as a medium of trade between man and man, consequently a high rate of interest is actually paid. Many, too many of our youth going out of the state seeking employment, leaving the feeble and unhealthy behind. Our water power which is more than any other state in the Union has, is running to waste. Our mines & minerals sleeping unused & untouched in the earth. A soil capable of yielding by high cultivation as much as any other, but miserably cultivated now. Our harbors are visited by hardly a tenth part of the shipping that they should be, and to cap the whole, too much ignorance among us. I have said enough on this score.

Second. What may she be? I verily believe that she may be the very first. Her almost inexhaustible water power may be crowded with machinery, and thus form a market at the doors of our farmers for all the surplus produce which they can raise, and all the raw materials needed, such as wool &c., and at a higher price than can be obtained after driving two or three hundred miles. This would induce our young people to stay at home, and our farmers to stick to their farming, and by increasing their attention, industry and manure, bring the soil to the highest state of cultivation.

Our iron ore, our clay, our quarries of lime, granite, marble, slate and ochres, would all be brought into requisition. Our harbors would be crowded with canvasses, and our roads and bridges would be in excellent repair, the intelligence and morals of our people would be cultivated and improved. Let every man woman and child think of these things. More especially do I beg that they may be thought of in our Legislative halls this winter, vastly more so than the miserable party politics which distract without benefitting, and which harass without enriching or encouraging the people. For the love of themselves and the people at large, I do beseech our legislators to adopt a more liberal policy, to attend in reality to our wants, rather than to the despicable scrambles after, and exultings over the spoils and victories of political maneuvering.

Nov. 15, 1841.

#### CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN OUR PAPER.

We feel gratified that the change which has been announced, in regard to our paper, meets with general approbation. Our thanks are due to our correspondents whose communications we publish below. We hope first to *deserve* and then *obtain* the countenance and support of every well wisher to the cause we are engaged in.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN THE MAINE FARMER.

MR. HOLMES:—In the last No. of the Farmer I noticed an editorial article announcing "a change in the Maine Farmer," and the "conclusion of the Proprietors to render it more adapted to the interests of Mechanics than it has heretofore been, and also to those who are desirous of reading a greater amount of the current news and miscellaneous matter of the day."

For one, this change meets my entire approbation; and I hope that class, for whose gratification and improvement you are incurring extra expense and additional labor in the management of your paper, will amply reward you, not only by their contributions and encouragement, but by furnishing a supply of the "NEEDFUL," without which, contributions, "patronage" sympathy, and fame, even, are little worth—that is, in affording mortals the means of livelihood.

And why should you not have liberal encouragement,

in the true sense of the word? In advocating the cause of the Productive classes in this State you may justly be regarded the pioneer. In agricultural improvement, for awhile, you were alone; but fellow-laborers have multiplied, and are multiplying upon us. In mechanics, I believe you have ever been alone. The seed you have scattered on the hills of Maine, among our farmers, has sprung up and taken root; that sown among our mechanics, wanting the genial heat, has not indeed vegetated so rapidly, yet from some late indications, we see it has not perished, but may now spring up and produce an hundred fold; and I trust you will reap your share of the harvest.

But we cannot stop here. You have but made a beginning. Much as you have done—there is an extensive field before you. Many mechanics, and even farmers, (and the farmers generally are before the mechanics,) are not yet fully awake. They cannot tell when they are in the march of improvement. They plod on, wielding their implements, and doing their work as their fathers' or masters' did before them, without knowing, or

"Scorning to give, aught other reason why."

I wish to have farmers and mechanics feel that they are brothers—interested in each other's welfare and improvement; that they are not mere machines, useful only for raising productions and turning off work; that they have intellect, moral and social feelings to exercise and cultivate, as well as hands with which to labor; that it is for their interest, conduces to their happiness and usefulness, to exercise all their faculties, (for none were bestowed in vain,)—in short, to feel that they are men, as well as farmers and mechanics; that labor is honorable, because necessary and healthful; that "knowledge is power," no less to them than to professional men; that a person's respectability does not depend upon his profession or occupation, but upon his virtue and usefulness; that all may become intelligent and well-informed, if they will; that Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Political & Domestic Economy, History, &c. are not vain and useless acquirements for farmers and mechanics; that they "should know their own business best,"—know its history, theory, practice, improvements, and those sciences intimately connected with it, better than the mere scholar or professional man; that Mechanic's Associations, and Agricultural Societies, are useful to the members and to the community; these, and many other things, nearly concerning them, I wish our farmers and mechanics to appreciate and understand; and I trust your paper will arouse them to a sense of their dignity and true interests, as well as spread before them much useful matter relating to their occupations.

By enlarging your paper as you propose, you will be enabled to furnish the farmers and mechanics with a large amount of matter relating to their respective occupations; with as much news and miscellaneous matter as any other paper in the State; and with an organ and medium of communication with each other;—and all on one sheet, afforded at the same price of your present paper. This is a desideratum long desired, and if the farmers and mechanics are true to themselves, they will not let you go unrewarded.

A word to mechanics. The farmers of our State, generally, in my opinion, are decidedly in advance of us in their interest in improvement. Witness the Agricultural Societies—the interest manifested in agricultural periodicals, and their communications in our papers. In these respects the mechanics have been backward. Shall it be longer so? I hope not.

Nov. 16, 1841.

A MECHANIC.

#### MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE

MR. HOLMES:—I see by the last Farmer, that you propose to publish, after the first of January, a new series, or paper devoted in part to the interests of Agriculture, and in part to the interests of Mechanics. For one I am highly pleased with the proposition, and I cannot doubt but it will be well received by your present numerous patrons, and add many names to your subscription list.

There are various considerations which seem to recommend such a paper to the patronage of the public generally, some of which I will endeavor to point out, hoping thereby to awaken an interest on this subject, that the present subscribers of the Farmer may offer to their mechanical neighbors an opportunity to avail themselves of a paper both cheap and interesting in every point of view.

The great mass of the population of our country is composed of Farmers and Mechanics, the former constituting a large majority, yet the interests of both are so closely identified and interwoven, that what affects one is felt more or less by the other, therefore it is reasonable that both subjects should occupy one paper, and be mutually patronized by them.

Another consideration in favor of the new arrangement, (and it is one in which every intelligent mechanic ought to feel and take a becoming interest) is the fact that it is almost impossible to establish a weekly paper devoted exclusively to the science of Mechanism at the present time, that will obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable it to live and prosper

among us. Whereas by uniting our efforts with those of our agricultural friends we can have a paper permanently located, to diffuse intelligence in matters pertaining to our occupation, and a faithful Advocate in our behalf to claim for us that station in human society to which we are justly entitled, and defend our rights in common with the rights of others. The value of such a paper to the mechanical portion of the community, if rightly appreciated, cannot fail to call out their aid in its support.

There is another class of men who will give the proposed publication a hearty welcome—I allude to that portion whose business is divided between farming and mechanical pursuits; to them (and they are not few,) the paper will possess a double interest—such will most surely lend their aid in extending the circulation of the "Farmer's and Mechanic's Advocate."

In the new arrangement the interest of every man whose business is exclusively in the pursuit of agriculture is retained, and if possible, increased, and he too realizing the worthy efforts you are making for the benefit of the working classes, by extending useful knowledge among them, will also feel it a duty incumbent on him to aid you in an enterprise so much to be desired by every well wisher to the intellectual and pecuniary improvement of his fellow men.

As a guarantee that the paper will be ably and faithfully conducted, it is enough to know that it will be edited by our long tried and worthy friend, Holmes. His extensive knowledge in the art of Agriculture, and in the science of Mechanics, render him competent to meet the most sanguine expectations of both Farmer and Mechanic.

In conclusion, permit me to say, in my judgment, you have rightly divided the work, so that each one may have his proportion in due season. Be assured you have the best wishes of the writer that you may succeed in such a manner as will enable you to make the "Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate" what you sincerely desire, not a mere name, but the medium of interesting and useful knowledge.

Nov. 16, 1841.

Yours truly,

P.

Original.

#### MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in the last Farmer, an unqualified recommendation of Professor Uphams' Mental Philosophy, by Mr. Pearl, as a work calculated above all others, to give a clear idea of the powers of the mind and to explain its phenomena, and consequently, one that should be in the hands of every teacher of youth. Now I very readily agree with Mr. P. in his conclusions on this matter;—that a thorough knowledge of mental philosophy is very essential, yea, absolutely necessary to success in teaching; yet I have not seen any thing in the work above mentioned, to lead me to believe that it had any special claims as a text book for teachers or those who desire a knowledge of the philosophy of man. I, to be sure have not studied it very attentively, because on looking into it, I found nothing but what I had seen in Locke, Reid, Stuart, Brown and others, on the same subject, and I should as soon think of following the speculations of the old Alchemists for a knowledge of Chemistry, or the Astrologists for a practical knowledge of mind and its phenomena.

I may be in error, in regard to Professor U's book, notwithstanding I have glanced over its pages, and if Mr. Pearl will be kind enough to shew, through your columns, in what particulars it is superior to other systems, or that it has any claims to the title of an exact, practical system of mental philosophy, I will freely acknowledge my error through the same medium, as well as my obligation for the information.

Wayne, Nov. 1841.

Original.

#### TO COOKS.

A person once said that a little thing was larger than a great one, it is often so in practice. The oven I bake in is rather large and high, and I used to be troubled with its not baking well, for when I supposed it was hot enough to bake my bread, pies, meat, &c., it failed. I observed the upper part was hot notwithstanding the failure. I placed some coals of fire in the lower part, still the upper part was hot, and the victuals did not bake. I then put about a common table spoon full of Indian meal upon the coals, which burnt the smoke ascending, the heat above descending, and my victuals baked completely. It will certainly have this effect, sister cooks. Do you all know that a cracker, pounded, put into a pumpkin pie will have the same good effect as eggs, one for five plate pies. A Cook

Original.

#### AN ERROR OF FARMERS.

MR. HOLMES:—If we have a season unfavorable to the Indian corn crop you will hear many farmers declare that they will raise no more corn. So if any mishap befall the wheat crop, you will hear some farmers declare that they will raise no more wheat. Now it is a fact that farmers have been induced to neglect the growing of corn in seasons when this crop has done



the best, and so also with wheat. To confine oneself to the growing of one kind of crop, or to the raising of one kind of stock, is bad policy. If a farmer depends wholly upon one resource for his profits, and that resource fails where is he? "up salt river" as the phrase is. That farmer who studies the wants of the community and endeavors to supply those wants, will realize the greatest profit from his farm. That the growing of wheat in our state may be rendered a profitable branch of farming I have not the least doubt, and our farmers may profitably raise corn even in the coldest seasons, select the right kind of soil (light loam) cultivate and manure well broadcast, and always in the northern part of New England especially, put a little manure in the hill, say  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a shovel full. When dropping the corn give the manure in the hill a touch with the foot, level and spread it a little and withal if you please bring on a little earth upon the manure. When covering the corn do not leave a particle of manure uncovered with earth.

Rumford Nov. 1841.

J. E. ROLFE.

#### MR. ALLEN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—Being now on my way home to Buffalo, and knowing the anxiety of my friends to learn the success of my agricultural expedition to England, I avail myself of a few moments of leisure to state the general result. In swine I went into a thorough and minute examination from the different species of the China, the wild boar of Asia, and from the forests of Germany, specimens of which I found in the Zoological Gardens and on the estates of the noblemen and gentlemen in different parts of the country. I also examined all the original breeds of England still left of any consideration, and the various crosses and improvements that have been made on them by importations from abroad. I also saw specimens of the Italian, Spanish, French, German and Russian breeds; then Scotch, Irish and Welch, with crosses too numerous to mention. And the result of the whole is, that the Berkshires, as brought to this country by Mr. Hawes, and such as I have heretofore and now imported, for the general purposes of the farmer, are, upon the whole, the very best animals in the world. There are some kinds of swine that beat them as to size; and others, perhaps, in little minor points. But what I wish to be understood as asserting is, that the Berkshire unites more good quantities in him for general purposes than anything within my knowledge; and in coming to this conclusion, I stake my reputation as a breeder and my judgment as a man; and although I may be called an interested party, I may be permitted to also add without prejudice, and after a long, laborious, strict, and, I sincerely trust, an impartial investigation.

Berkshires in England are spreading very rapidly, and are also now taken to Scotland, Ireland and other parts of the world. The name, consequently, as with us, has become very popular; and all sorts of impositions are there practiced as well as here, with grades and every imaginable breed. But the real true animal in shape, color and quality, is precisely such as Mr. Hawes first imported here, saving one exception; and that is, a pig will now and then be cast after the model and color of the original breed, as figured in Lowe's illustrations, viz. sandy or buff with waves or spots of black, and also black with some spots or waves of white; but the fancy of the people inclining to those more black, or a dark, rich, plumb color, just flecked with a little white, the lighter colored and buff ones have been constantly thrown out, till they breed with now and then a stray pig, as I have so often before explained in the pages of the Cultivator. For my part, I rather fancy a slight buff with the black, and I found the largest hogs in the country so marked, after the old original. Windsor Castle has a buff spot on one fore leg, besides a slight flecking of the same on other parts of him; and I notice that more or less of his stock [was thus marked].

The old breed has become nearly extinct, a few specimens only remaining; and these so degenerated in size that they are not now so large even as the present improved race—not comparing at all with Windsor Castle. All assured me that he was the largest animal that had been bred in the county for 30 years; and in the last No. of the Cultivator you have rather under than overstated his dimensions. I know from what I saw of the weights of inferior sized Berkshires fattening in England, that he may be made to easily attain 800 pounds. Added to this great size, he is fine in his points, a most excellent conformation and what is rather remarkable, of soft thin hair and skin. I took unwearied pains with all my other selections; and though I could find none else quite as large as Windsor Castle, they perhaps had a trifle more of fineness of point and fashion.

In regard to the size of hogs, breeders and pork pickers in England take the same ground as I inform-

ed the public in last July's Cultivator, that they had in Cincinnati, the greatest pork mart in America, and upon precisely the same principles; and it would be a waste of time for me to add another word here on the subject. Large animals have consequently become very scarce in Berkshire, and exceedingly difficult to find. I personally perambulated all Berkshire and the neighboring counties, and also employed agents who are dealers in pigs, each one of whom annually buys thousands, and knows every man's breeding in the country, to assist me; and I sent over by the London packet ships Mediator and Wellington, and am to receive next season stock from all the different families breed there that are worth possessing. These I shall keep apart in breeding at home; and thus, I trust, save the necessity of further importations for twenty years to come. Stock of all kinds is very high in England now. Pork and mutton sell readily in market at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling; equal to 13 and 14 cents per pound of our money.

White, light spotted, black, blue, gray, and all sorts of colored pigs may occasionally be seen in Berkshire county; but the people there would scout the idea of their being called by their name; they would consider it an imposition, and I might almost add, an insult. And, to my numerous questions, what do you call them? They would give me some specific name, or say, "we don't know, they are not our sort." I do hope now for henceforth and for ever to hear no more about white and other Berkshires than as here described for perhaps the hundredth time as the true and genuine breed, as improved by the Siamese cross. I have full notes of all these things; the discussion of which alone would occupy a long article, which I must defer to some more convenient period.

Failing to find Berkshires as large as I anticipated when leaving home, I immediately set to work with my agents for some other breed; and after a volume of inquiries, and traversing half the kingdom, I found the Kenilworths the very largest breed of swine at present existing in Great Britain. The owner of the sire of one pair of the pigs I purchased, asserted that he would weigh, full fattened, 1,700 lbs.; but I think his maximum would not overgo 1,300 lbs. He stood 4 feet high, was proportionably long, with no bristles but thin hair, and really possessed a fineness of points that absolutely surprised me in so large an animal. Indeed, in general shape and conformation he nearly approached the Berkshire. His color was pure white. The size of the other three pigs was not quite so large, and a trifle coarser, while the sows were still less; but this I was informed was always the case with this breed. I do hope that my friends now will be satisfied; for they have at last in these, a large hog, and, above all, a white one. But if these are not big enough, I shall quite despair, and recommend the importation of a rhinoceros that I saw flourishing along side of an elephant, hardly superior to him in size, at the Zoological Garden of Regent's Park in London. He was upwards of 4 feet across the buttocks, and might probably weigh some three or four tons.

As I shall not have any of the Kenilworth breed of pigs for sale short of a year, I propose crossing the males upon the large white Yorkshire, and also with a few of my Berkshires. I think the produce of either will be of great size and excellent quality; and as the number of sows to be stunted in December to farrow to a Kenilworth boar in the spring will be in accordance with the orders of my friends for this cross, they will please to let me know their wishes on this head as quick as possible; for they may be assured, that even with this produce, they may safely compete for gain of flesh, in a given space of time, with Woburns, or any other breed that gentlemen may happen to have on hand for the purpose of a barter.

Nothing can be superior to the South Down sheep that I brought over for Mr. Rotch of Otsego county, this state, and our late minister at the court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and Bishop Meade of Virginia. The sire of Mr. R.'s buck won the first prize, 30 sovereigns, as the best of his age, at the Royal agricultural show at Liverpool in July, and was let to the Duke of Newcastle for this season only for 100 guineas. He was considered as near perfection as it is possible for a sheep to be; and I may add that the son I chose is no disgrace to his sire. Though only 6 months old, he weighed when brought on board ship at London 152 pounds, Mr. Stevenson's and Bishop Meade's, about 18 months old, weighed respectively 254 and 248 pounds. And the breeder of these superb animals, Mr. Jonas Webb of Babraham, killed a wether last Christmas that weighed, dressed with the head on, 200 pounds. The bucks of this flock usually shear from 10 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds; and I need not add another word to the readers of the Cultivator as to the superiority of South Down mutton, and the hardiness and good constitution of the animals making it.

Accompanying the sheep for Mr. Rotch, was the

most beautiful shepherd's dog that I ever saw; and of a breed so good, that it requires no instruction to break them into the management and care of flocks. I also brought over for Mr. R. some of the large Dorking fowls, that carry an extra toe to their heels, and sometimes attain the great weight, when fattened, of 8 lbs. To these I added a few pheasants, the beautiful game bird of England, and a cross from which on the common barn fowl produced the celebrated game cock breed.

Of Short Horns, I brought nothing, for fear of the disease so prevalent throughout horned stock in England, and because there is but one man's herd there that can improve our own; and his best I cannot have till another year. It really pains me to see any more Durhams of ordinary quality imported into our country. The expense of shipping is enormous; and, after all, they are now so plenty in America that they can be bought for half or two-thirds the price abroad; and throwing two or three stocks out there, New-York, Ohio, and Kentucky alone, might show successfully against all England. This is my deliberate judgment after a very careful examination of the best Short Horns in that country. Ayrshires we can make here by the thousand, by crossing Durham bulls on our best native milkers. The Scotch black cattle without horns make the best beef in England; and he is a capital hardy animal, and probably pays the grazier a better profit than any other; but he is black, which do not happen to be a popular color, so that there is no use in talking of him. Hereford you have already pretty well discussed. The Sussex and South Devons are scarcely inferior to them in size, and of a beautiful blood like symmetry of form that excites universal admiration.

For horses, England ought to come to us. She has no thing that can compare with our famous trotters; and our Dutch Pennsylvania wagon horses are far preferable, in my estimation, to her boasted great cart horses. Our climate and soil, especially in the primitive regions, is much superior to that of England to produce this noble animal in perfection; and we have only to pay a little more attention to this department of stock to soon become large exporters.

There are many other things, especially of seeds, methods of cultivation, and the condition of the people of England, that I would gladly touch upon, but I find my sheep already full and must forbear; and to conclude, I hailed England with delight, and left it with deep regret. It is a charming country, bating its everlasting rain and coal smoke. And the American finds so much in his associations and remembrances there, that after all it is the country that he visits abroad with the most interests and profit. I deprived myself of many a sleep and meal in order to see and learn the more during this short sojourn abroad; and instead of three months, I only wished my stay could have been prolonged to as many years.

I am, as ever, sincerely yours, A. B. ALLEN.  
—Albany Cultivator.

#### SCHOOLS.

Farmers, the ordinary crops of the season are harvested. Yet you are at this moment about to enter upon the cultivation of your most valuable field, from which you are to derive the very best or worst crop.

I mean the field of your common winter schools. Before haying, you get the necessary tools in order, and admit the best to be the most profitable. You will have the improved pitch-fork, for the reason that you can do more with it.—You are right—carry out the same principle in supplying your children with the most improved books. Provide tools enough, so none of your laborers in this garden of the mind, shall stand idle and see others work, for the want of necessary tools.

Don't give one hand a German steel scythe, and the other any old thing that you can pick up.—This is too great an odds in the yoke—and will discourage the team. You will have system on your farm in meal times and classification of your labors, so that your work can be done to the best possible advantage. Insist on system and classification in your schools, have few classes, so that the eye and the mind of the overseer may be upon and in aid of more of your hands at the same time.

Use the same good judgment and economy in setting your hands to work in this field as you do about the various kinds of business on the farm—take a walk now and then to this valuable field to see how the crop progresses, what further needs to be done, and be assured, if you keep down the weeds, subject the crop to rigid discipline, employ a good overseer, and keep the right side of him, your products will be entitled to the first premium among all wise men.—*Bost. Cult.*

At a meeting of the farmers and mechanics of the town of Southington, Connecticut, on Wednesday, the 34 inst, one hundred and ninety-two yoke of cattle were presented for review.

A. J. Towns  
Merriden





## AGRICULTURAL.

Franklin County Ag. Society.  
REPORT ON HORSES.

The Committee on horses have attended to the duty assigned them, and regret that no more horses were offered for inspection in this county, as the county hereabouts has always been famous for raising horses of the best quality, and such as have commanded the highest prices in the market. There has heretofore been a laudable ambition among our farmers to improve the breed of those noble animals and their efforts have been attended with good success, so that in the quality of horses as well as other stock, we think the county of Franklin, is not behind any county in the State. There was but one stud horse presented for our consideration, and this was the Young Prince, owned by Mr. John Bates of Avon with the exception of a two year old colt owned by Mr. Benja. Webster. The Young Prince has many good points about him, and your committee think he is a good work horse, but not exactly of that class which should command a premium. Mr. Webster's colt appeared remarkably well for one of his age, and at some future time, we hope he will be presented after his good properties are fully developed. There were but two breeding mares offered, one by Mr. Philip Hunter of Strong and one by Mr. Benja. Whitmore of Farmington, Mr. Hunter's had a colt about a month old and is of Messenger descent. Mr. Whitmore's had a colt one year old last spring. We think both these mares have been valuable for breeders and may still be so. The Whitmore colt is larger we think than any one we ever saw of his age, and the Hunter colt resembles the Messenger's very much which have been so highly esteemed, but as these mares are now a little unsound about the feet, we have thought proper not to allow any premium. There were three span of work horses offered—one by Joseph Keith Esq. of Chesterville, one by Mr. Eliab Eaton of Farmington and one by Mr. John Butterfield, these horses are all of them valuable for work, and it was not without some difficulty that your committee could determine which span should have the preference, but have finally concluded to award the premium to the span owned by Mr. Eaton.

Your committee noticed a number of very fine horses which were not entered for premiums but which contributed much to the interest of the day. There was a colt two years old owned by Wm. Frost of Industry, which exhibited every appearance of being a first rate animal.

As the raising of horses is a branch of business somewhat important to the interest of the county, your committee recommend to those interested, to improve the breed as much as possible, as they will thereby aid their own interest as well as the interest of the community.

HIRAM BELCHER, chairman.

## REPORT ON BULLS AND COWS

The adjudging committee on bulls and cows, having attended to the duty assigned them beg leave to report to the society as follows, to wit:

The number of bulls of 2 years old and upwards entered for premiums before your committee, was six.

After due examination, your committee award the first premium to the one entered by Cha's G. Smith of New Sharon, and the second to the one entered by Thos. Butterfield of Wilton.

The number of bulls of one year old entered was four. To the one entered by Joseph D. Prescott and Amzi Sanbourn of Chesterville we award the first premium, and to the one entered by N. Greenwood of Farmington the second premium.

The number of bull calves was seven. Of them, to the one entered by Thos Allen of Freeman, is awarded the first premium, and the one entered by Benj. Wentworth of Farmington the second premium.

The number of milch cows entered exclusively in respect to this particular was nine. Of these your committee award the first premium to the one entered by Joseph Addison of Wilton, the second premium to the one entered by James Stanley of Farmington, and the second to Henry Whitney of Chesterville.

The number of cows entered with reference to their qualities for stock, was ten. Of these your committee adjudged the 1st premium to the red cow entered by Samuel S. Wood of Wilton; the 2d premium is awarded to the four year old cow entered by James Stanley of Farmington; and the 3d to the other cow entered by S. S. Wood of Wilton.

Your committee are fully sensible that the duty as-

signed to us is one which requires a sound judgment, and wherein especially as it relates to cows, they are likely to come to erroneous conclusion, as they are required to judge and decide in no inconsiderable degree by representations made by interested individuals and in many cases when the articles entered and for which competition for the premium is made, appear to your committee of equal merit, the best story will sometimes entitle the subject of it to the premium.

Nearly all the stock entered, and viewed by your committee, was of a superior quality, and some of it, your committee are of opinion, would not suffer by comparison with any of similar kinds in the state, and in some instances it was not without some difficulty that your committee were able to make just selections although I think they are unanimous in the opinions presented in the following report:

The number and character of the bulls entered was very respectable, and there were certainly some which presented superior claims to the attentions of all those who are desirous of improving their breed of stock.

Quite a number of the calves entered were of very superior order. It was found somewhat difficult to make the selection for the second premium and your committee can only regret that the limited number entitled to premiums render it unavoidable to exclude some fine specimens richly deserving it, among which may be reckoned those entered by Mr. Craig and Mr. Whitney.

Quite a number of cows entered presented a claim to the premiums on account of their qualities both for milk and for stock, and many very fine specimens of their stock were before us.—There was little difficulty in making the selections for the first premiums both for stock and milk. To judge rightly with relation to the conflicting claims of so many each of which aside from the other, would be entitled to the other premiums was not so easy.

And your committee can only say, if they have misjudged it is for the same reason that the Irishman consoled himself with, who had not been so fortunate as could be wished in the selection of a wife, viz: That there were so many good ones to select from, that it was not to be expected he should get the best if he did have his choice; and they believe if they have erred in awarding as they have, that the premiums are given to none but such as are richly deserving, although others may be more so.

Very many, viewed by your committee and to whom no premiums have been awarded, reflect great credit upon their owners and give the strongest assurance that at a subsequent exhibition under the eye of a more practised and perhaps deep judging committee they may receive the premiums of the society although reluctantly withheld at the present time from an honest preference to others.

The great importance to the farmer of making just and proper selections of the kinds of stock on which this committee are called upon to adjudge premiums, results from the fact that they are the foundations of all his stock. For in vain may he expect to rear likely and profitable steers and heifers, large and useful oxen where the progenitors are of a sickly, stunted or degenerate race, or of exhausted or decayed stock.

In order that the fruit be good, the tree must be good.

The expense of keeping a second rate cow, or ox, is the same as that of a thrifty and profitable one while the profit has no proportions.

The first point to the farmer then is, in a county like ours, in order to render the keeping of stock profitable to take great care that that part which is to give character to the other points, are of the thriftiest and most profitable that may be had, and if you wish to improve your herds and entitle yourselves to premiums in this society, begin now, begin now by selecting the first models of such as are to give character to all the rest.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

JOHN E. STACY, per order,

**DANCING ON NOTHING.**—The New York Mechanic gives an account of a singular deception, which is practised by the jugglers in the East Indies; that of dancing on the air without any apparent support. The performer we are told first appears standing on a square box about two feet high, holding in one hand a cane the end of which rests on the stump of a tree selected for the purpose. The audience being admitted with in the curtains, the performer, after bowing, &c, commences dancing very dextrously on the box, to the music of a pipe or other instrument, and when the audience have sufficiently admired his dancing in that manner, the box is, apparently from motives of sheer mischief suddenly withdrawn from under him by one of the spectators. This appears the wonder of the performance, for the dancer without being in the least incommoded, not even appearing to notice the abstraction of the box continues dancing as before. This having continued a short time, he stops, bows, thanks, and dismisses the audience; who leave him standing without any other connexion with the earth; than that by way of the cane and the stump.

The mystery is soon explained. The cane is of iron but painted in imitation of a rude stick with bark on; one end of the stick passes the centre of the stump; while the other end passes up the sleeve of the performer; and round his body just below the arms. From this a branch passes down his back to a girdle which is drawn tight round his waist or hips. The part that passes down the stump is made in some measure elastic; so as to allow him a slight vertical motion during the performance, which adds to the mystery of the scene. —*Youth's Medallion.*

## ESPY'S THEORY OF STORMS.

When the air near the surface of the earth becomes more heated or more highly charged with aqueous vapor which is only five-eighths of the specific gravity of atmospheric air, its equilibrium is unstable, and up-moing columns or streams will be formed. As these columns rise, their upper parts will come under less pressure, and the air will therefore expand—as it expands, it will grow colder about one degree and a quarter for every hundred yards of its ascent, as is demonstrated by experiments on the nephelescope, (an instrument of his own invention for that purpose.) The ascending columns will carry up with them the aqueous vapor which they contain, and, if they rise high enough, the cold produced by expansion from diminished pressure will condense some of this vapor into cloud—for it is known that cloud is formed in the receiver of an air-pump when the air is suddenly withdrawn. The distance or height to which the air will have to ascend before it will become cold enough to begin to form cloud, is a quantity depending on the number of degrees which the dew point is below the temperature of the air—and this height may be known at any time by observing how many degrees a thin metallic tumbler of water must be cooled down below the temperature of the air before the vapor begins to condense on the outside. The highest temperature at which it will condense, which is variable according as there is more or less vapor in the air, is called the "dew point," and the difference between the dew point and the temperature of the air in degrees, is called the complement of the dew point.

It is manifest, that if the air at the surface of the earth should at any time be cooled down a little below the dew point, it would form a fog by condensing a small portion of its transparent vapor into little particles of water, and if it should be cooled twenty degrees below the dew point, it would condense about one half its vapor into water, and at forty degrees below, it would condense about three fourths of its vapor into water, &c. This, however, will not be exactly the case from the cold produced by expansion in the up-moing columns—for the vapor itself grows thinner, and the dew point falls about one quarter of a degree for every hundred yards of ascent.

It follows, then, as the temperature of the air sinks about one degree and a quarter for every hundred yards of ascent, and the dew point sinks about a quarter of a degree, that as soon as the column rises as many hundred yards as the complement of the dew point contains degrees of Fahrenheit, cloud will begin to form—or, in other words, the bases of all clouds forming by the cloud of diminished pressure from up-moing columns of air, will be about as many hundred yards high as the dew point in degrees is below the temperature of the air at the time. If the temperature of the ascending column should be ten degrees above that of the air through which it passes, and should rise to the height of 4,000 feet before it begins to form cloud, the whole column would then be 100 feet of air lighter than surrounding columns—and if the column should be very narrow, its velocity of upward motion would follow the laws of spouting fluids, which would be eight times the square root of 100 feet a second, that is 80 feet a second, and the barometer in the centre of the column at its base would fall about the ninth of an inch. As soon as cloud begins to form, the elastic of elasticity of the vapor or steam is given out into the air in contrast with the little particles of water formed by the condensation of the vapor. This will prevent the air, in its farther progress upwards, from cooling so fast as it did up to that point—and from experiments on the nephelescope, it is found to cool only about one-half as much above the base of the cloud as below—that is, about five-eighths of a degree for one hundred yards of ascent, when the dew point is about seventy degrees. If the dew point is higher, it cools a little less, and if the dew point is lower, it cools a little more than five-eighths of a degree in ascending one hundred yards.

When up-moing currents are formed by superior heat, clouds will more frequently begin to form in the morning, increase in number as the heat increases, and cease altogether in the evening, when the surface of the earth becomes cold by radiation.



The commencement of up-moving columns in the morning, will be attended with an increase of wind, and its force will increase with the increasing columns—both keeping pace with the increasing temperature. This increase of wind is produced partly by the rush of air on all sides of the surface of the earth towards the centre of the ascending columns, producing fitful breezes—and partly by the depression of air all around the ascending columns, bringing down with it the motion which it has above, which is known to be greater than that which the air has in contact with the asperities of the earth's surface.—The rapid disturbance of equilibrium, which is produced by one ascending column, will tend to form others in its neighborhood—for the air being pressed outwards from the annulus, or at least retarded on the windward side, will form other ascending columns, and these will form other annuli, and so the process will be continued. These ascending columns will have tendency to approach and finally unite.

On the leeward side of very lofty mountains, there cannot be rain—for as the windward side rises up the sides of the mountain, it will condense all the vapor which can be condensed by the cold of diminished pressure, before it reaches to the top, and even if cloud passes over the top to the other side, it would soon disappear, because in passing down the slope it will come under greater pressure, and thus be dissolved by the heat produced. These are some of the causes which prevent rains at particular times and in particular localities.

#### SUGAR FROM INDIAN CORN.

When Col. Taylor of Virginia, pronounced Indian corn to be "meat, meal, and manure," he should have added, as he might in strict truth, it was also oil and sugar. We have ourselves seen barrels of the purest oil, for lamps or other uses that was made from corn, and every one has been aware that molasses was another of its products. A short time since we laid before the public an inquiry from the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth of Washington, as to the mode of making molasses from corn, and we have the pleasure of furnishing from a letter read at a meeting of the New-Castle (Delaware) Agricultural Society, from William Webb, Esq. of Wilmington, the process which has been adopted by him, and which has been eminently successful, as the beautiful samples of sugar as well as molasses exhibited, clearly demonstrated. Mr. Webb says:

"The manner of raising the corn and making the sugar, is as follows:—the corn is planted in rows 2-1-2 feet apart, and the stalks are left to stand in the row 3 inches one from another; it is then cultivated in the usual manner. Some time in August, or as soon as the stalk shows a disposition to form grain, the ears must be taken off; this operation must be carefully attended to, as upon it entirely depends success. After this, there is nothing more to do until the crop is ready to be taken up, which will generally happen in September; the stalks are then cut up at the root, stripped of their leaves, and taken to the mill where the juice is pressed out between iron rollers, in the way usually employed with the sugar cane.—Lime water, about the consistency of thin cream, is then added with the juice, one spoonful to the gallon; it is left to settle one hour, and then poured into boilers, which are covered until the liquid approaches the boiling point, when the scum must be taken off. It is then boiled down as rapidly as possible, taking off the scum as it rises. As the juice approaches the state of syrup, it is necessary to slacken the fire to avoid burning. The boiling is generally completed, when six quarts are reduced to one; it is then poured into coolers or moulds and set aside to crystallize. When this process is gone through, the sugar is to be separated from the molasses, and the operation is finished. The process here detailed, gives the quality of sugar you see in the samples. If required, it can be afterwards refined as other sugar. The use of animal charcoal, and the employment of steam in the process of evaporation, as is common in the manufacture of beet sugar, would, I am confident, produce white sugar at one operation. From what is known on the subject, I fully believe that an acre of good ground treated as above described, will yield at least 1,000 lbs. of sugar—probably more. The value of the fodder taken from the stalks, and of the stalks themselves, after passing through the mill, will be more than an equivalent for the whole expense of cultivation and keeping the ground up. The fodder produced in this way is much superior to that usually made, from its containing a greater quantity of saccharine matter."

We consider the experiments made by Mr. Webb as most important, and doubt not the country will find cause for gratification at the success of his efforts to produce sugar from corn. The process is remarkably

simple, the fixtures cannot be expensive, and the difficulties which have hitherto attended and prevented the making of sugar from the beet in this country, do not appear in the case of corn to exist. The foreign substances in beet juice rendered its conversion to sugar an intricate and delicate process; while there seems to be no more obstacles in the way of making sugar from the corn than from the juice of the sugar cane or the maple. From some cause, the analysis of beets in this country, has not shown the quantity of sugar or saccharine matter that the French or German beets produce; while from the fact that if there is one plant more strictly American than another, Indian corn is that one, we may expect that it will be produced in greater perfection here than in any other part of the world. The value of the fodder produced will not be lost sight of in any estimate of the profits which are to result from the cultivation of corn for the manufacture of sugar.

The exhibition of the New-Castle Society, where the letter from which our extracts are made was read, went off with the most gratifying success. There was a fine show of Dorham, Devon and Ayrshire cattle, fine horses, improved sheep and pigs, "with numerous agricultural implements, from the all important plow and complete seeding machine down to the simplest hoe." Several distinguished farmers from other states were present, among whom were Mr. Robinson of Indiana, and Mr. Bement of New-York. There can be no question that such exhibitions are attracting much more notice than formerly, and their beneficial effects on the public will be proportionably extended.—*Albany, Cultivator.*

#### FACTS RELATING TO INDIA.

A friend of ours in the South, has furnished us with a mass of facts derived from various authentic sources, relating to the rapid development of the resources of British India, its commerce, and the necessary bearing which they must have on the trade and agriculture of the United States, particularly the southern portion of it. That in time a vast agricultural and commercial power will exist in India, appears to us very certain. A race of men is growing up there, the result of a connection between the English military and civil servants of the East India Company service, and the natives, possessing in a great degree the talent and energy of the former, and the adaptation to the climate of the latter; and this race will eventually sway the destiny of that immense region. At the present moment England is endeavoring by every means in her power to promote the agricultural interests of that country, as it is there only in all her colonial possessions, she can hope to find the raw material she now receives from the United States, or the market for her manufactured products our country now furnishes. Every step therefore, she takes in India is interesting to us, for as a matter of course and of perfect right, England will prefer the products of her own territories and colonies to those of another and foreign nation. That England would gladly dispense with our cotton and our rice, our tobacco and our flour, could her population at home, her cotton spinners at Manchester, and iron manufacturers at Birmingham, draw their supplies of these articles from her own territory, or her colonies, there can be no question; and it well becomes the American farmer and planter, as well as statesman, to closely watch the progress she is making to the accomplishment of her designs. In some of them she may fail at first, but where the disposition and ability are both present, partial failures will only lead to a surer success in the end. The India government may not realize all they expected at once from their efforts to introduce American varieties of cotton, and our modes of production and fitting for market, yet a great step has been gained; our cottons are there, our machines are there, and our citizens are teaching our methods of production and preparation; and it would be strange indeed, if in a country so admirably adapted to cotton as India, and where it has been cultivated from time immemorial, the power and influence of Britain should not give a new impulse, when exerted in earnest. In making our selections and condensations from the facts furnished by our correspondent, we shall begin with rice.

It is well known that rice is a most important article of food, not only in the East Indies, where a mixture of boiled rice and melted butter called Ghee, is the principal food of the natives, but also in the West India Islands, where the supply has hitherto been mostly derived from the United States. Since the extensive cultivation of rice for export has been commenced in India, large quantities are delivered in the British West Indies from Calcutta. In 1838, Calcutta exported to Mauritius and Bourbon, 151,923,696 lbs. worth \$4,557,710. or double the amount we annually export. In 1836, 66,000 bags of cleaned rice

were imported into Liverpool from the East Indies, and only 450 casks of Carolina. In 1839, 97,000 of East India rice, and none of Carolina. In 1840, a considerable quantity of uncleaned Carolina rice, (paddy) was entered at Liverpool, and there was a corresponding falling off in the East India importation. There can be no question that India is abundantly able to compete with the United States in producing rice as well as cotton. The valleys of the Ganges, Irrawaddy, and the other numerous rivers of India have been from time immemorial the great rice fields of India, and the quantity that might be produced is immense. Dr. Roxburg states "that he never knew or heard of an Indian farmer manuring in the smallest degree a rice field; yet these fields have probably for thousands of years, continued to yield annually a large crop of rice, on an average of thirty to sixty fold; even eighty to a hundred have been known." The production of rice, is, at this time, rapidly increasing, and the best American machines for cleaning are now in use on the Ganges.

The astonishing increase of the importation of East India articles of produce into Great Britain, and the necessary increase of production in that region, may be inferred from a few facts. In 1831, the importation of sugar was 60,000 cwt; in 1836, 152,163 cwt; in 1840, 600,000 cwt; and the present year it is expected to be over 1,800,000 cwt. Cotton has increased in the same rapid ratio. The importation of India cotton in 1839, was 47,233,959 lbs.; in 1840, 76,703,295 lbs.; or almost doubling in two years. Of Coffee, the importation into Britain from India in 1834, was 3,000,000 of lbs. and in 1840, 15,000,000. England exports at the present time to India about 25 millions worth of her manufactures annually; to the United States she sends nearly 50 millions. An able writer in the Journal of Commerce, who signs himself a "South Carolinian," gives the following as the causes which have produced this result:

"1st. From the consolidation of the British power in the conquered provinces, preventing the native chiefs from warring on each other; thus securing to the people peace—the first element of a nation's prosperity.

"2d. The abolition of the trading charter of the East India company, and the modification of their political powers.

"3d. The spread of education and christianity.

"4th. The reduction in England of the duties on East India produce; such as sugar, cotton, rice, &c.

"5th. The stimulus given to the cultivation of the above articles by the high prices in England and on the continent; the introduction of steam power on the rivers of the east; the investment of large amounts by English merchants and agriculturists; and the increased facilities of intercourse between the East Indies and Europe.

"6th. The exertions of the East India company to improve the quantity and quality of India cotton by introducing American gins and seeds, by granting premiums, and by establishing numerous agricultural societies in each of the presidencies.

"7th. The Establishment of the British India Society, which was instituted for the express purpose of inquiring into the oppressions of the East India company's government; for reducing the enormous salaries of the company's officers; for the abolition of the iniquitous land tax, which is one of the chief causes that has kept the agriculture and commerce of the country in such a depressed state, and the abolition of the salt and other heavy internal duties and taxes."

These combined causes have produced already, numerous reforms and improvements in the social, political and agricultural condition of India, and there is reason to believe that the influences now acting will continue to increase, and be more and more felt in the imports and exports, the warehouses and the products of Europe and the United States. There is little reason to question that the agriculture of the Mississippi valley is to be brought in conflict with that of the Ganges; that the cotton, tobacco, rice; and sugar, of our southern states is to find formidable rivals in the markets of Europe with the same articles grown in Asia, and this fact should be kept constantly in view by those who are interested in the success of American agriculture and home manufactures. Distances in these days are becoming as nothing; steam has triumphed over space, and that population will maintain the supremacy in agriculture and commerce, which ranks the highest in intellectual power, moral tone, and social freedom.—*Albany Cultivator.*

#### CUTTING UP CORN.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—It has been the practice of most farmers for a few years past, to cut up their corn at the bottom, and stack it in the field. But I find there is a difference in the mode of doing it; now I will give you and your readers the manner



in which we do it. Two of us take five rows, and commence cutting; when we get an armful, we set it up on the middle row, around a hill which is left standing, to make the stack, never laying it down at all; when the stack is made of sufficient size, we take a band of straw, turn the tops down, and bind around it, and it is done. We are convinced that we can cut up a field of corn in this way in less time than we can in topping, binding and stacking it in the old way.—Where we cut it up and lay it down in bundles, and then have to go and bind them, and draw them together to stack, we have found it to be an ugly and tedious job; besides it takes about double the time and labor to do it. As to the economy of cutting up corn, I think there are few farmers that will question that point; the abundance of cattle fodder which is saved, is enough to induce any farmer to do it; besides this, we have the ground clear for the spring crop. I know there are some farmers who object to this manner of coring corn, on the ground that corn gets ripe better when topped than when cut up at the bottom. Now as to that I think that the majority of farmers will bear me out in saying that corn cut up at the bottom will ripen better, be sounder and heavier corn than in any other way in which it can be cured.

Talking a short time since, with a practical farmer and gardener of this place, (Leman Stone, Esq.) he said, "that corn may be cut up a great deal earlier in the season than most people think," for he says "as quick as the kernel begins to grow hard in the center, it will do to cut up, and then the stalk which is green will retain the juice, which is carried to the ear, and both the ear and the stalk are preserved in a much better condition than when the stalk is left to dry up before it is cut up." If you or any of your correspondents have a better way of cutting up corn than this, I wish you would give it to us through the columns of the Cultivator. Yours with respect,  
Albany Cultivator. LEVI DURAND.

### SUMMARY.

**TEMPERANCE GAZETTE.**—This paper has recently been moved from Augusta to Portland, and comes out considerably enlarged, with a new dress. Mr. Adams continues its Editor, and the new numbers evince a continuation of his careful and patient industry. No man has been, and is now, a more firm and indefatigable friend to the cause of Temperance than Mr. Adams, and we have always considered his paper one of the best among those devoted to that glorious cause. We have now two papers in this state, devoted to temperance. The Temperance Gazette at Portland, and the Washingtonian at Augusta, both are doing great good, both have a wide field and work enough to do, but we are sorry to hear some little bickering with each other. While we rejoice in the success of the Washingtonians, we would very respectfully suggest to the proprietors, contributors and friends of both papers that while they adhere to the motto "never forsake a brother," they would also listen to him who said, "a new commandment give I unto you, 'Love one another.'"

**AN AMERICAN PANTHER.**—An enormous animal of this species was killed in Sidney on Saturday last, about seven miles from this place, by a party who were out fox hunting. They came upon and followed his tracks about three miles, when they overtook him in the woods, and fired at him at the distance of about fifteen feet, without any apparent effect; he retreated some fifty rods, and stopped; two of the party again approached to within about ten feet and fired again, when he turned and came at his pursuers with the utmost ferocity: but fortunately a hound which they had with them, at this moment seized him behind and caused him to retreat a short distance. After firing a dozen rounds of shot and balls they so disabled him as to allow them to approach and knock him on the head with an axe. He measured 7½ feet in length, and 12½ inches around the fore arm, and weighed nearly 200 lbs. He has been exhibited in this town, and is considered the most formidable animal ever taken in our forests. He had not long been in that vicinity, and it is surprising how an animal of this kind could have penetrated into so populous a territory without being sooner discovered and hunted down.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Foreign glass begins to be imported into the country in considerable quantities, and when the duties come down to 20 per cent next July, no doubt these importations will be increased. We have in Maine abundance of all the materials necessary to make glass of the finest as well as the coarsest qualities, and yet we have not a single glass manufactory in the State.

Boots and shoes also begin to be imported from France, and after next July we may expect to see large quantities

of ready made clothing, the refuse of the shops of London and Paris, sold here, dog cheap. What do our farmers who keep sheep say to this?

**REV. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN CHAPLIN**, son of the late Dr. Chaplin, has received and accepted a call of the Baptist church in Bangor, to become their pastor. He entered upon his duties, we believe, last Sabbath.

**The Salem Tunnel.**—There is seldom seen on any of the many excellent railroads with which this country is favored, a more interesting section than that which passes through or under the city of Salem.

This tunnel extends about 700 feet, passing under, and parallel to the centre of Court-street, which is one of the broadest and handsomest streets in the city. The tunnel is ventilated and lighted by three conical apertures—which appear in the middle of the street, and six or eight rods apart—each of which is surrounded by an elegant iron fence, of which four of the posts extend about ten feet high, and bending inward, unite in the support of a large street lamp and lantern. These conical fabrics of ornamental iron work, serve as ornaments to the street, while they protect these vertical windows of the railroad. A traveller whose motive is curiosity, will seldom behold a more interesting sight than that of the subterranean passage of a train of long, splendid cars, as seen by him while standing in the middle of a popular street, leaning on the railing, and looking down into one of these well finished shafts, as one looks into a common well. In a stranger, who should not be acquainted with the circumstances, the phenomenon, following as it usually is by the ascent of a volume of smoke, would be very likely to produce a considerable degree of astonishment if not consternation.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

Gen. Scott has published a letter, expressing a willingness to be a candidate for the presidency of the United States. Gen. Cass, now minister at the court of France, has indicated that he also is willing, if the people think it best. There are some movements towards bringing forward Mr. Van Buren. The competitors for the honor will probably be very numerous.

**Change of Duelling Fashion.**—It is the fashion now in New Orleans, to fight duels with small swords, and on the spot where they originate. On the 25th ult., two creole gentlemen fought in the New Orleans ball room. This is the seventh that has taken place there this season. We wonder whether the ladies consider these encounters an agreeable diversion.

In Sweden they deprive a man of a right to vote who gets drunk a third time. We don't.

Five students at Oberlin, Ohio, last year caught and severely whipped another student, whom they detected in sending dishonorable proposals to a young lady attending the seminary. They were prosecuted therefor, both civilly and criminally: in the civil suit, the Lynches recovered \$1,500; in the criminal, the Lynches were found guilty, and fined, one \$100, the others, \$50.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**Cost of Victory.**—In the inaugural address of Dr. Mott last Monday to his course of Surgery at the University of New-York, it was related Baron Larrey, the friend and surgeon of Napoleon and of his soldiers, that after the victory of Austerlitz he cut off 1400 limbs, and then the knife fell from his exhausted hands. Well considered what an antidote is this to the love of glory! duly weighed in the scale of humanity and religion, what a fearful responsibility for the promoters of unrighteous war.

**A Mammoth Power.**—In glancing over some English papers brought by the late arrivals, we observe among the proceedings in the House of Commons on the 5th ultimo, the presentation by Mr. Brotherton of a petition from the Rev. Mr. Norriss a clergyman in Cheshire, praying the house to institute an inquiry into the merits of an invention which gave a mechanical power equal to one million horses. Nothing is stated as to the nature of this extraordinary invention.

The late William Bartlett, Esq., of Newburyport, left to the Andover Institution the sum of \$50,000; to his grand children, 21 in number, \$20,000 each. His whole estate amounted to the enormous sum of \$595,000, most of which he had accumulated by his close attention to business. He retained his faculties in a surprising degree to the last, and died at the advanced age of 93.

**Winter Railroad and Steamboat Arrangements.**—The Railroad and Steamboat lines between Boston and New York, by way of Providence and Stonington, and by Worcester and Norwich, are each reduced to 3 times a week—the former running from Boston on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the latter on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—and each returning on the alternate days.

The Worcester and Western Railroad afternoon trains will, from and after Monday next, leave the Boston depot at 3 o'clock, P. M., instead of 4 and 5, as heretofore.

**The Western Railroad.**—The Directors of the Western and Boston and Worcester Railroads, in anticipation of the speedy opening of the Albany and West-Stockbridge Railroad from Greenbush to the point

where it unites with the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, by which a continuous railroad line will be extended from Boston to Albany, have established the rates of fare and freight for the ensuing winter. The passenger fare from Boston to Albany is established at \$5 50; from Boston to Pittsfield, \$4 1-8; and second class fares, half those prices.

The charges for freight will be, for the first class, embracing the more valuable description of goods, \$10 per ton of 2000 lbs; for the second class, embracing groceries, and many agricultural products, \$8; the third class; embracing the least valuable products, \$6 50; and flour, 50 cents per barrel. The fares for places in the interior are of course at higher rates, according to distance.—*Daily Advertiser.*

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal states that a thousand hogs can be purchased in Tazewell county, Ill. in three days at \$1.50 per hundred.

Thomas W. Curry has been appointed by the Governor of Louisiana Judge of the Parish of Concordia, Louisiana, in place of Judge Tenny, lately killed in a duel.

The income of the English railway lines now averages 100,000 pounds a week.

### Married.

In this town, 18th inst. by Rev. David Thurston, Mr. Charles A. Wing to Miss Sarah Belcher.

In Hallowell, Mr. James L. Boynton to Miss Mary Williamson. Mr. Ambrose A. Whitehouse to Miss Hannah Williamson.

In Augusta, Mr. William W. Woodbury, Principal of the Augusta High School, to Miss Clemens Hallett.

In Skowhegan, Mr. John Burrell, printer, of Bangor, to Miss Emily E. Hook.

In Leeds, by Elder W. Foss, Mr. Samuel P. True to Miss Ruth Carver, daughter of John Carver, Esq.

### Deaths.

In Turner, Mrs. Polly, wife of Mr. Luther Beals in the forty fourth year of her age, she has left a husband, twelve children, (the oldest 23 years, the youngest 12 days old,) and many connexions and friends to follow her to the silent grave, and to remember her, as a prudent, industrious and peaceful wife, mother and citizen, and as a worthy member of the church to which she belonged.

In Paris, Mrs. Rachel Young, aged 42.

In Augusta, of consumption, Charles Henry, eldest son of John A. Chandler, Esq. aged 25.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 15, 1841.

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market 250 Beef Cattle, 1000 Stores, 5500 Sheep, and 1030 Swine.

**Prices.**—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality, \$5 50 a 6 00. Second quality, 4 50 a 5 25. Third quality, 3 a 4 25.

**Barrelling Cattle.**—We quote Mess \$4 25. No. 1, 3 12. No. 2, 2 50.

**Stores.**—Two year old \$8 a 15. Three year old, 14 a 24.

**Sheep.**—Sales were made at the following prices, \$1, 1 17, 1 25, 1 33, 1 42, 1 58, 1 88, \$2, and 2 25.

**Swine.**—Sales quick, at a small advance: 3 3-4 a 4 for sows, and 4 3-4 a 5 for barrows. At retail, 4 1-2 for Sows and 5 1-2 for Barrows.

### Farmers Attend.

A GREEDLY to previous notice, a number of "farmers and others friendly to the cause of Agriculture," in the County of Oxford, met at the Court House in Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Nov. 9th and 10th, and voted to form an Agricultural Society. A Committee was raised to prepare a Constitution and By Laws to be reported at a subsequent meeting. It was voted that a meeting be called on Wednesday the 22d day of December next at ten o'clock A. M. at the same place, to adopt a Constitution and complete the organization of the Society. All interested in the subject are invited and requested to attend. An Address may be expected.

Paris, Nov. 15, 1841.

### OWEN DEALEY, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring business at his old stand, in Winthrop village, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with their custom.

Grateful for past patronage a continuance is solicited.

O. D. has just received the Boston and New York Fashions, and holds himself ready to cut and fit in the latest and most approved style.

All Garments made at his shop will be done in the neatest manner and warranted to fit.

CUTTING done at short notice.

One or two Girls wishing to learn the trade will find a good chance.

Winthrop, Nov. 8, 1841.



## NEW WORLD.—ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have made arrangements of the most complete character for the future conduct of the New World. Besides Donald McLeod, Esq. in London, whose engagement as our permanent correspondent from that metropolis of Science, Art, and Literature, we have already announced; we have engaged Francis J. Grund and Brantz Mayer, Esqrs. Mr. Grund will reside in Bremen as United States consul at that port. As it is a centre for European intelligence, he will keep us informed, fully and satisfactorily, of all European continental news, its social, moral, religious and literary condition. Mr. Grund is a German by birth, but an American citizen by naturalization. His many able works in the English language, establish his character as an author of the first rank.

Brantz Mayer is Secretary of Legation to the Mexican embassy. His principal place of residence will be the city of Mexico; but it is his intention, so far as his duties will permit, to journey over that now almost unexplored and highly interesting country.

He will send us a regular series of letters descriptive of all objects of curiosity, whether ancient or modern; he will relate his adventures, give sketches of scenery, the inhabitants, manners, customs, &c. His descriptions will be accompanied by illustrative drawings, which will be engraved on wood and published in the New World. This feature will be most striking as well as novel, and cannot fail to add greatly to the value of our journal.

Mr. Park Benjamin will be the editor of the New World, and devote himself exclusively to rendering it more and more worthy of public approbation. Beside the gentlemen named above he has the promised and engaged assistance of the most prominent writers in the United States.

The best works of popular English authors will continue to be published as heretofore.

## To Delinquent Subscribers.

It is necessary that those who are in arrears for the Maine Farmer to the close of the eighth volume, should settle the amount due from them as soon as possible. It will be recollected that the former proprietors, Messrs. Deary and Robbins, have disposed of their interest in the establishment, and as one of them is about to leave the State, and the other has gone into other business, they feel exceedingly anxious to close their accounts and have a final settlement with every one. Many of the demands have been of long standing, and could have been settled before, had attention been paid to it. They cannot be delayed much longer, and we trust that a word to the wise is sufficient. Money may be sent by the Postmasters to Mr. Noyes, free of expense and the receipt shall be a discharge accordingly.

NOYES & ROBBINS.

Winthrop, Oct. 1841.

## Thrice-Weekly Age.

THE subscribers propose to issue THE AGE three times a week during the next Session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative debates and proceedings, the News of the day, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the Weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of debates as complete and perfect, as any that have been published at Augusta.

The character of the business likely to be transacted during the approaching session of the Legislature, will, it is believed, make it one of at least usual interest. In addition to the ordinary movements growing out of the political management of the Government, the Districting of the State, the settlement of its finances, and other important matters, cannot but render frequent information from Augusta, desirable to all.

While, in any event, the publishers of the Thrice-weekly Age pledge themselves to furnish faithful reports of the proceedings of the Legislature, it is obvious, that upon the extent of the subscriptions obtained, must depend the fulness and completeness of their sketches of debates.

With a little effort on the part of those to whom this prospectus is addressed, it is hoped that such a subscription may be obtained, as will justify the expense of an extended report, as it would be, on any account, desirable to have. The price of the THIRCE-WEEKLY will be ONE DOLLAR for the Session. It will be published on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, which will accommodate subscribers on all important mail routes.

The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance. No order will be complied with, unless accompanied by the money.

WM. R. SMITH & Co.

Augusta, Nov. 1, 1841.

## New Medicine for Humours!!!

"Jones' Drops for Humours," a safe and sure internal remedy for Scrofula and diseases of the Skin, such as Eczema, Scald-head, Erysipelas and all kindred eruptions, external or internal. Those afflicted will do well to examine the ample testimonials of Physicians and others, at Fuller's, Augusta; S. Adams', Hallowell, & STANLEY & CLARK'S, Winthrop, where the Medicine can be had.

Oct. 4, 1841.

Gw40

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

(NEW SERIES.)

E. HOLMES, Editor.

The Proprietors of the MAINE FARMER, in accordance with the suggestions of their friends, and with a view to meet the wishes of a large number of their subscribers, have come to the conclusion to make a change in the form and size of the paper on the first of January next. It will be about **double the size that it now is.**

They propose to issue a paper, once per week, in a large folio size, to be called *Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate*. One page is to be devoted exclusively to Agriculture—one to Mechanical subjects, frequently illustrated with engravings—One page to the current news of the day, with the proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress when those two bodies are in session—and the remaining page to be devoted to miscellaneous reading, poetry, advertisements, &c.

They presume it is not necessary to enlarge upon the peculiar character or future course of the paper now offered to you. The Maine Farmer has been in existence nine years, steadily and perseveringly devoted to the interest of the productive classes. It will continue, as hitherto, a steady and undeviating friend to the Farmers and Mechanics; zealously urging forward the spirit of improvement, and encouraging the efforts of honest industry. Many of our best practical Farmers have long been engaged in contributing to the columns of the Farmer. These as well as others will continue their aid and assistance in the Agricultural portion, and we have the assurance of many excellent Mechanics that they will also contribute to the columns of their department.

**Terms**—\$2.00 per ann. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy, so long as he keeps that number good, for his services.

Winthrop, Nov. 1841.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## MONTHLY MAINE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

The Proprietors of the *Maine Farmer*, in order to meet the wishes of many in the community, propose to issue a Monthly Edition of the Maine Farmer, devoted exclusively to Agriculture.

It will be published in the usual form and size of the Farmer. As the current news, miscellaneous matter and advertisements will be omitted, the subscribers will obtain as much Agricultural matter during the year, though not so many pages, as in the former editions. An index will be furnished at the end of the year. The whole will be afforded at the **low price of Fifty Cents** per annum, payable in all cases in advance.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy, so long as he keeps that number good, for his services.

## Wanted Immediately,

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing business. Inquire at this office. Oct. 29.

## WHITMAN'S

## Thrasher, Separator and New Horse Power.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture his Horse Power and Separator at his Shop in Winthrop, Kennebec Co. Maine, where those who are in want of a first rate apparatus for thrashing and cleansing grain can be supplied at short notice. His experience in the making and operation of the Horse Power, has enabled him to make very essential improvements in its construction, and he flatters himself that he can furnish one of the best machines of the kind now known.

He makes use of the best materials, and employs first rate workmen, and thinks that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who are disposed to purchase of him. He will sell rights to his Patent Separator for any territory not already disposed of, with a good and sufficient title to the same.

He has also on hand a number of Cylinder Thrashers which he will sell separate from the other machinery.—Whoever wishes to buy a Thrasher—a Separator or Horse Power, single or all united had better call and examine.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July, 2841.

Winthrop, December 29, 2840.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned, inhabitants of Winthrop, have been acquainted with Whitman's Separator for some months past, and many of us have had our grain thrashed and cleansed by it. It has been in operation in this town and elsewhere, during the present thrashing season, and we do not hesitate to say, that it works with more ease—thrashes and cleanses the grain better, with more dispatch and less waste, and in its form and construction appears more durable and less liable to

get out of repair than any machine within our knowledge. In short, we consider it a more valuable machine than any one in use, for thrashing and cleansing grain, in this part of the country, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as well entitled to confidence.

JOHN O. WING,  
NOAH COURRIER,  
JOS. A. METCALF,  
CEPHAS THOMAS,  
DAN'L M'DUFFIE.

LLOYD THOMAS,  
JONA. WHITING,  
S. J. PHILBROOK,  
MOSES H. METCALF,  
HEBRON LUCE,  
ZEPHION HOWARD.

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of October, A. D. 1841.

ANNAH BRIGGS, Administratrix of the Estate of Rowland Briggs, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented her account of administration to the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register.

## Potatoes Wanted.

1500 bushels assorted Philadelphia Potatoes wanted, for which the cash will be paid by H. WATERS.

At the corner store on Market Square.

Augusta, Sept. 25, 1841.

Subscribers to the Maine Farmer who wish to pay in Produce, can get the highest market price at Mr. Waters Store for Oats, Barley, Pea Beans, Potatoes and Butter.



## POETRY.

## FIDDLING, WITH A MORAL.

The following lines are copied from the New England Review. Their truth will be acknowledged by all:—

The world's but a fiddle and all of us play  
The tune that best suits us to dance life away;  
The rich man he fiddles, but sly as a viper,  
Takes good care that we pay the piper.  
The poor man he fiddles without any thing,  
And is sometimes the poorer for breaking a string;  
The damsel, she fiddles, and thus handles two bows,  
The termagant fiddles through the bridge of her nose;  
The young man he fiddles and tries to get money,  
The old maid she fiddles with "O call me your honey."  
The merchant he fiddles to dispose of his wares,  
The old man he fiddles to keep off gray hairs;  
The tupper he fiddles till he finds the jig's up,  
The doctor he fiddles to bleed and to cup;  
The lawyer he fiddles any way that you please;  
The orator fiddles with a long stupid speech,  
The justice he fiddles "fin'd five dollars each;"  
The rich man, the poor man, lawyer, doctor and poet,  
All play their own fiddle, and all of 'em know it.  
The world's but a fiddle, 'tis come to this pass,  
If I'm not a true prophet, why write me an ass.

The following letter, says the Providence Journal, was received by a lawyer of this city, in reply to a notice of an account left for collection. We do not know what effect it had upon our legal friend, but it strikes us that the man makes out a pretty clear case:

I cannot now the means command,  
To satisfy your just demand;  
Soon as I can, 'tis my intent  
To come and pay you every cent;  
Not only you, but full a score  
To whom I owe some hundreds more;  
All justly anxious for their pay,  
Sometimes I get two duns per day;  
My means of paying are but slim,  
To look ahead the prospect's dim.  
My Wages small, my rent is high,  
My family I must supply;  
My wife is sick—must keep a nurse,  
All which keeps cash out of my purse.  
My best new coat looks worse for wear,  
Which five years use has made threadbare;  
The fuel for my winter's fire  
Is still unbought and getting higher.  
I'm very poor—can't buy on tick  
Unless I promise payment quick;  
I spend no time—no liquor drink,  
But do my duty, as I think,  
What can I do that will suffice?  
Pray give—not sell—me some advice.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

## REFLECTIONS ON AUTUMN.

"The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,  
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and forests brown and bare,  
Heaped in the hollows of the grove the withered leaves lie dead,  
They rustle to the eddying gust & to the rabbits tread."

Although Autumn has ever been considered the season of gloom and melancholy, yet, to the reflecting mind it "brings delights above what gorgeous Summer knows." Walk forth into the fields and observe the change which one night has wrought in the garniture of nature; see the towering maple clothed in its variegated robe, which, yesterday, smiled in its garb of untarnished green; the kingly oak, too, gathering about its majestic trunk a drapery of sumptuous colors, like a stricken monarch collecting about him his robes of state to die royally in his purple; see the dark fir, and the sombre hemlock lifting their heads erect and unchanged, in contrast with the death-struck glory of their companions. Gaze, now, on that rill of purest water as it gurgles along between its frost-covered banks, obstructed in its course by the sparkling crystals of ice which shoot out from every point of its innumerable windings. Hear, now, the low, melancholy moan of the winds, pouring sweetest music through the trees, and if in all this, thou seest nothing beautiful, grand, or impressive, then indeed, nature has no charms for thee. The glories of departing summer, fill the mind with reflections at once beautiful and interesting. It is that season when

"The air is spread with beauty; and the sky  
Is musical with sounds that rise and die,  
Till scarce the ear can catch them; then they swell,  
Then send from far a low, sweet, sad farewell."

How does the mind, in these musing, melancholy days, love to revert to the days of early childhood, and follow from thence the linked chain to youth, manhood and old age. Often in these meditations, do I be-

think me of the sunny days of childhood and the smiling season of youth, of those friends of my early days, "friends of my memory yet," and of those, "the loved and lost,"—Of those, who sported with me in the spring time of our existence, some are planted in foreign soils, some are around my daily path, to cheer and gladden, and some, nipped by the untimely frost of death, are doomed to decay, like summer's beauteous flowers, blasted ere their ripening. Time rolls on, and in its course, bears the living destinies of our being. The tender shoot of life is quick succeeded by the opening flower, and the ripened fruit comes unheeded.

And cannot we read in this same change of nature the lesson of our own immortality? See that withered leaf which flutters in the breeze, maintaining yet an uncertain hold upon the branch which nurtured its younger growth. A fresh gush of wind loosens its hold, and it is blown in circling eddies to the earth. There it rests till the elements of decay in its bosom have finished their work and it mixes with the dust. But does nature destroy her own productions? Ah! look again. In that fresh-blooming flower, dyed with tints of infinite softness, behold the withered leaf. Thus in the growth of the soul. Looking forward from youth, to that glorious eternity, when the withered leaf of our existence shall spring up into a flower, clothed in freshness and verdure, and bears fruit, as of the tree of life, we can hardly regret the brief period allotted for our stay on earth. Yet life has many sweets. The path of youth is adorned with many a flower, and choicest fruit are often scattered in the way of those who are in "the sere and yellow leaf" of life.

"Then guard the blossoms thou bearest now,  
That when Summer shall be o'er,  
The fruitage of Autumn on every bough,  
May prove thy winter store;  
And God in the darkest day will be  
Greenness, and beauty, and strength to thee."

M<sup>Y</sup> L<sup>T</sup> N.

## SHORT PATENT SERMON.

BY "DOW JR."

## TOBACCO.

Tobacco is an Indian weed  
It was the devil that sowed the seed.

My indulgent and indulging hearers—it was the devil, beyond all question, who first sowed the seed, and is still the sole owner and proprietor of all that is, or ever will be, raised of that soul-contaminating vegetable. Oh, you vile tobacco worms! I hardly know whether it is best to poke you about with a long stick of rancor, or stand farther off and rely upon the enticing powers of persuasion. I expect, however, to accomplish but little, any way.

My hearers—to such of you who are in the habit of chewing, allow me to address myself, butt-end foremost. If you don't leave off the filthy practice, I shall put you down upon my catalogue of unclean beasts, to be shunned and avoided by all decent society. It is a practice productive of no good whatever, and fraught with more evils than a scavenger's horses can carry. It renders your carcass as loathsome and disgusting as those of buzzards. It stains your diceys, as well as your moral characters—blackens both your teeth and your souls—causes an odoriferous stench to flow continually from your mouths—and not only infuses a deadly poison into your blood, but leads you on to an inclination for occasional dissipation—from that to semi-intoxication.—Man's mouth, my friends, was never made for a tobacco box; and I wonder how any one can have the courage to chew that which he dare not swallow. I'd like to see a man stuff some of the trash into his abdominal pantry. If he didn't feel uncomfortable about the waistbands soon after, it would be because sickness was afraid to come near him.

Snuffing, my friends, is not quite as bad as chewing; and I grieve to observe that females as well as males are addicted to it.

When I see a woman who speaks as tho' her nasal organ was made of bell metal—who says pud'n' for pudding—whose skin is as yellow as the latter end of autumn, I know she takes snuff in sufficient quantities to make an Egyptian mummy sneeze in its sarcophagus; and also know that her brains are equally as dirty as the handkerchief she uses—and that's enough to throw a pair of tongs into convulsions. Many pretend that they take snuff to clear their heads. It clears their heads in time of all sparkling, brilliant and original ideas, and leaves instead, a confused chaos of unfinished thoughts—wrecks of fancy and any number of untamed chimeras.

That is the only way in which it clears their heads, my friends. The less dust you admit into your noses, the clearer your heads will be—the better your health—and the more transparent your morals.—N. Y. Mer.

## Barley and Beans Wanted.

H. WATERS will pay the Cash for 1000 bushels H. Barley, 100 bushels Pea Beans, Store on the corner of Market Square.  
Augusta, Sept. 26, 1841.

## The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs.

HAVING improved our facilities for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the best materials at reduced prices. These Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use. Every part of the wood works being the best of western White Oak.

We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who supplies is, to pay for none but the best, leaving us to be the judges as to quality. We are thus particular in calling attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made of red oak. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against buying Cast Iron Ploughs, from the fact that the points or shares are soon worn out, and there is much difficulty in obtaining new ones, as many of the Ploughs offered for sale are manufactured out of the State, and the farmer is obliged to lay by his Plough for the want of a share, or some other part of the iron work. This objection we have obviated, first, by keeping a general assortment of Shares and other irons with each Agent where the Ploughs are kept for sale. Second, by hardening and tempering the Shares and other irons in such a manner as will render them twice or thrice as durable as any other kind. These Ploughs are warranted to be of sufficient strength to perform the work for which they were intended, and any failure by fair usage will be promptly made good.

Thousands of testimonials from practical farmers, and agricultural committees, where these Ploughs have obtained premiums could be here inserted relative to superiority of form, material and workmanship, but these Ploughs are too well known to render them necessary.

Any one unacquainted with them are referred to those who have used them. These Ploughs are for sale by the following Agents, and at the Factory at Waterville, Me. T. Crocker, Paris Hill; R. Hutchinson, S. Hartford, 1. Cooledge, Livermore; Long & Loring, Buckfield; John Nash, Leviston; Isaac Tyler, Weld; Wm. Dickey, Strong; S. Gould Jr. New Portland; C. Thompson, N. Hartford; O. Bolster, Rumford point; Smith & Steward, Anson; C. Jewett, Athens; W. G. Clark, Sangerville; C. W. Piper, Levant; S. Webb & Co. Solon; I. Vickery, Parkman; S. A. Todd, Ripley; J. Harvey, Palmyra; W. K. Laney, Pittsfield; S. Chambers, Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Bates & Selden, Norridgewood; J. Gray, Madison; K. K. & Arnold, E. Madison; W. Lovejoy, Sidney; C. Cochran, East Corinth; H. W. Fairbanks, Farmington; S. Morrill, Dixfield; C. H. Strickland, Wilton; J. Covell, Wilton Falls; Crosby & Hoyt, Phillips; S. Parker, Bloomfield; I. Thing, Mt. Vernon; L. Davis, Readfield; J. Fogg, Cornville; O. Eveleth, Monson; C. F. Kimball, Dover; E. G. Allen, Stetson; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Deater; A. Moore, St. Albans; E. Frye, Detroit, Soul & Mathews, Clinton; Dingley & Whitehouse, Unity; S. & L. Barrett, Canaan; L. Bradley, Mercer; Bullen & Prescott, New Sharon; F. A. Butman & Co. Diamond; F. Shaw, China; L. Crocker, Sumner; J. Whitney, Plymouth; John Blake, Turner. CALVIN MORRILL, Agent.  
August 26, 1841. 35, if.

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